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FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, JANUARY 27, 1860.

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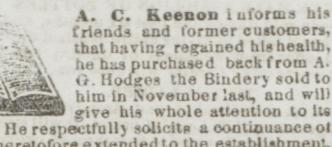
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which neutralizes this malitious poison in the blood, and stimulates the liver to expel it from the body.

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We have labored to find, and have found, an antidote,

which neutralizes this malitious poison in the blood, and stimulates the liver to expel it from the body.

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THE COMMONWEALTH.

The Corsican's Revenge.

"Do you see, sir, that broken mast and that blackened fragment of the hulk of a vessel lying there among the rocks?"

I nodded in the affirmative, and he continued:

"They remind us here of a dreadful event which happened a few weeks ago. That ship *La Belle Espouse*, of Marseilles, that was anchored in the very spot where we are now, yes, precisely where the brig is—her chain cable taut to that pillar on shore, her hawsers cast off here, just as we are moored, was blown into the air *one fine morning*."

"By what accident?" I inquired.

"Oh, by no accident," said my interlocutor; "it was coolly done by a Corsican. You know how revengeful Italians and Corsicans are," and he told with much emphasis, and a laudable proportion of repetition and rigararole, the following dreadful anecdote, which was afterwards confirmed to me by many persons:

The master of the *Belle Espouse* was the son of a respectable merchant of Marseilles, and a handsome, well informed young man, far superior to the run of commanders of trading vessels in the Mediterranean. During two or three voyages to the Levant, he had with him, as mate, a Corsican of about his own age, to whom he was much attached. A handsome youth, and of superior manners like himself, the mate was treated at all times with respect, and in the captain's cabin the distinctions of condition disappeared and the Marseilles and the Corsican lived like friends.

In their familiar intercourse, these two young men were accustomed to pass jokes on each other, at times to proceed to practical wit, excusable perhaps to exuberantly spirited youth, but which is always so dangerous where the blood is warm. On the last voyage, as they were returning from Alexandria, a gay and friendly as ever, the Corsican received a blow—a slap on the cheek—it was given in play by the captain, but converted into deadly injury and insupportable insult by the mate. From that moment the too susceptible islander never spoke to his captain save on duty; he brooded incessantly over the blow, and when they had come to anchor in the Quarantine ground of Marseilles, his feelings, whatever they were, resolved themselves into a most fearful deed. One morning, as the captain was lying reading on a hen coop on the quarterdeck and two *gardens* were quietly smoking their short clay pipes on the poop of the vessel, he went down to the cabin in which he had spent so many happy hours with his friend rather than master, and opening the *sainte barbe* or powder magazine, set fire to its contents.

The magazine was well furnished, and the explosion, in consequence, terrible. To the dismay of the shipping, all moored at short distances from each other in the Quarantine ground a white smoke, a white blaze burst from her, and in the next instant *La Belle Espouse* flew high into the atmosphere with an astonishing roar dreadful as what accompanies the ejection of some huge mass from a volcano. When the disjoined members of the brig returned to their own element, and persons could approach they found the dead bodies of the Corsican, the captain, the two guards, and the cabin boy, who was below at the time the deliberate incendiary opened the powder magazine. The sailors, to the number of seven or eight, who were forward at the moment of the explosion, were picked up alive, but all more or less wounded and bruised. The dead were gathered together on a rock; they presented a horrid spectacle, but it was said by those that saw them that whilst the faces of the mured appeared calm or languid, as those struck by lightning, the face of the murderer, though black as a coal from its close contact with the powder, wore an expression of triumph, mixed with not-human hate and revenge.

SINGULAR CASE.—A Woman Unwillingly Implies a Snake.—The Homer (La.) *Iliad* publishes a letter from a person in Burleson county, Tex., as, whose veracity is endorsed by the *Iliad*. We extract the following:

I will give you a short account of a very singular case in this neighborhood, which has for the last eight or ten weeks attracted more attention than any case I ever heard of. Persons for fifty or sixty miles, even from Austin, Bastrop and other places, have come to see it.—For about three weeks there were every night from ten to one hundred persons present, camping all round. Some time last fall, a young lady, about 20 or 22 years of age, was gathering peans near night, when something bit or stung her on the foot. She says it was a snake, but she did not see it. Some time afterward it began to affect her. She seemed to have fits, commencing about sundown and lasting sometimes a part, and at others all night.

I have not been to see her myself, though several of my family have. She first becomes nervous, then jerking, and then her eye balls begin to protrude, and in a few hours they look like bursting out, and she begs those around her to push them back. During the fit she puts herself in every possible attitude—often trying to bite herself, licking out her tongue, and mimicing a snake in many ways, and most generally perseveres until she succeeds in biting herself; and, curious to state, she generally tries to bite her big toe. About seven or eight weeks ago she got so she would not drink, and shortly afterwards she could not eat; and she has positively remained twenty-eight days without eating one particle of anything. Doctors could not get anything down her—not even with pumps.—She then seemed to suffer less. For some time she has lost the use of one hand and leg, and, in fact, of one side.

SIMPLICITY OF DRESS.—Female loveliness never appears to so great an advantage as when set off with simplicity of dress. No artist ever decks his angels with towering feathers and gaudy jewelry, and our fair human angels if they would make good their title to that name, should carefully avoid ornaments which properly belong to Indian squaws and African princesses. These tinselies may serve to give effect on the stage, or upon a ball room floor, but in daily life there is no substitute for the charm of simplicity. A vulgar taste is not to be disguised by gold and diamonds. The absence of a true taste and refinement of delicacy cannot be compensated for by the possession of the most princely fortune. Mind measures gold, but gold cannot measure mind. Through dress the mind may be read, as through the delicate tissue the lettered page. A modest woman will dress modestly; a really refined and intellectual woman will bear the marks of careful selection and faultless taste.

A FRENCH WITNESS IN A VERNON COURT.—In the course of the trial of a case in Vermont, a French lady was called on to testify, and it was assumed that she was only accompanied with her native language, which neither the Judge nor the clerks understood. In this emergency one of the counsel volunteered to administer the oath, which he did in the following terms:

"Vous jurez zat wat you here testifly shall be ze truse, zat while true, and nosing but ze truse, so help me Dieu."

For a moment the lady looked with astonishment at the clerk *pro tem.*, and then said in perfectly good English, but with a slight foreign accent, "What does the gentleman say?"

ANOTHER WARNING TO BOYS.—A boy, named John Ball, aged thirteen, had his left arm lacerated and his little finger cut off, by attempting to get on one of the Ridge avenue cars, at Oxford street, yesterday. He was taken to the Hospital.—*Philadelphia News*, 21st inst.

Down on the "Eastern Shore" of Virginia there is an editor who is also his own compositor and pressman, and makes occasional voyages along the coast to Norfolk as captain of the schooner *Folly*, who preaches on Sunday, teaches school on week days, and still finds time to take care of a wife and sixteen children.

Snobbish High Life.

The country is running wild. Extravagance, fraud and fraud are the great prevailing vices of the time—the fraud characteristics of the age. It is manifested more or less in our cities, and its influence is seen in the debasement of men and women and the complete ruin of children—Every successful speculator or fortunate operator must imitate, and if possible excel, his lucky neighbor the banker or the money-making grocer, and to do this, the marble and satin, the rosewood and silver, are all introduced without regard to expense, extravagant carriages kept, with horses to match, and parties are given where Brussels and Wilton outlive in their color the silks and the wine which make up the chief part of the entertainment. Up it goes into the air, a huge pile, or a fantastic residence, but not a room in it for the comfort of the owner or family—all of it a show and public gaze. The women flaunt about it in lace or laziness, or recline upon soft couches in carriages, neither knowing or caring whether the money that keeps them up be stolen or honestly gained. They are happy in the mere fact that they can dash as much as the richest of their neighbors.

For an American of fortune—real, solid fortune—to dash into all this extravagance, is folly, but that man is guilty of downright wickedness who, upon a little money, goes to vast and foolish expense; for he must rob somebody to carry out his plans; or if he has enough to warrant it, his children, when his fortune is divided among them, will have all the silly and extravagant notions of their father without his money to give them reality. Out of all this miserable life there springs evils worse than bankruptcy. The sins of the father are visited upon the children unto the third generation. Of what use to society are the children of such people? Sons who are educated to believe all this splendor constitutes the best of life, and that fast horses and champagne are emblematic of high life. Daughters brought up by a silly, ridiculous mother, who glories in her curtains and carpets, her carriage and her parties, and the fashionable training of her children.

We learn through Mr. Wiley, of Princeton, who reached our town on Thursday night, that a man by the name of Wadlington, and his son, committed a most diabolical murder upon the person of a Mr. Cartwright, in Caldwell county, on Tuesday last. The particulars, as detailed before the Coroner's inquest, and furnished to us by Mr. Wiley, are as follows:

It appears that Cartwright's father at his death, had left to his widow, the farm on which she lived, and the remainder of his land to his children, with a reservation in favor of his widow, that she should have a sufficiency of timber from that portion of the land devised to his children, to keep up the farm. Mrs. Cartwright afterwards married Wadlington, and in the mean time young Cartwright became possessed of the land from which timber was to be obtained for the uses of his mother's farm. Some time last fall, when Wadlington was getting timber on the land, he and young Cartwright had some sharp words—Cartwright charging him with wasting the timber, &c. Things passed on until last Tuesday, when Cartwright, hearing the axes of Wadlington's hands on his land, went to where they were at work, accompanied by two young men. Wadlington was there, and with a shot gun in his hand, when Cartwright approached within about ten steps of him, ordered him to stop. He did so, and seated himself on a tree, which had been felled by the negroes. After he had been seated awhile, Wadlington ordered his son, a young man, to cut off the log, pointing to a place on it near where Cartwright was sitting. As the young man stepped upon the log, Cartwright got up and walked backwards five or six paces, when the senior Wadlington leveled his gun and discharged the contents full in the breast of Cartwright. Cartwright then drew a revolver and shot Wadlington, the ball taking effect in his thigh. In the meantime young Wadlington had advanced upon Cartwright and grappled him, when his father advanced with a repeater in his hand which he placed to the head of Cartwright and discharged it—the ball passing clear through. The young Wadlington then split the skull of the already dead man with his ax, and beat the head into a jelly. The young men who accompanied Cartwright were prevented from interfering by a negro man of Wadlington's.

Both the Wadlingsons are in custody and will have an examining trial to day. Mr. Wiley came over after counsel for Cartwright; and the Commonwealth's Attorney, Mr. Arnold, left for Princeton yesterday morning.

Southern Kentucky Register.

A Sentimental Fossil.

What is your name?
My name is Norval, on the Grampian Hills.
Where did you come from?
I came from a happy land, where care is unknown.
Where are you lodging now?
I dreamt that I dwelt in marble halls.
Where are you going to?
Far, far, o'er hill and dell.
What is your occupation?
Some love to roam.
Are you married?
Long time ago.
How many children have you?
There's Doll and Bet, and Kate and—
What is your wife's name?
Oh no, we never mention her.
Did your wife oppose your leaving her?
She wept not when we parted.
In what condition did you leave her?
A rose tree in full bearing.
Is your family well provided for or not?
A little farm well till'd.
Did your wife drive you off?
Oh, sublime was the warning.
What did your wife say to you that induced you to stop?
Come rest in this bosom.
Was your wife very good looking?
She wore a wreath of roses.
Did your wife ever treat you very badly?
Oft in the silly night.
When you announced your intention of emigrating, what did she say to you?
Oh dear, what can the matter be?
And what did you reply?
Sweet Kitty Clover, you bother me so.
Where did you see her last?
Near the Lake, where drooped the willow.
What did she say to you when you left?
A place in thy memory, dearest.
Tis said that absence can conquer love.
What are your possessions?
The harp that once through Tara's halls.
What do you propose to do with it?
I'll hang my harp on a willow tree.
Where do you expect to make a living?
Over the water with Charley.

ANOTHER ANECDOTE OF CHAOTE.—Since the publication of Parker's reminiscences of Rufus Chaote, quite a number of curious anecdotes, (says the Boston *Commercial Bulletin*), connected with the experience of the great, advocate have been related. The following is one which the *Bulletin* thinks has not before found its way into print:

Mr. Chaote was examining a witness who had been called to the stand, and who was one of those itinerant preachers which are sometimes met with in the far West. The witness was a character; he was tall and gaunt in person, was dressed in a full suit of ill-fitting and faded black, his long neck encased in the voluminous folds of a limp white cravat and his bony wrists stuck out several inches beyond his coat sleeves, while his feet were encased in a large pair of clob boots which he brought down with emphasis as he stepped upon the witness stand.

"What is your business?" asked Chaote, as he proceeded with his examination, scanning the curious character before him with a searching gaze.

"I am a candle of the Lord?" was the reply. "A what?" asked Chaote, bending forward as if he had misunderstood the reply.

"A candle of the Lord-r'd!" replied the witness in a loud nasal voice that rolled through the court room, attracting the attention of all and causing an audible titter.

"Of what denomination are you?" inquired Chaote.

"The Baptist persuasion," replied the witness.

"A dipped candle, your honor," said Chaote, looking towards the judge as he made a note on his brief, amid the involuntary laugh that was heard in the court room.

BEAUTIFUL DEFINITION OF HOPE.—Among some of the South Sea Islanders the compound word for hope is beautifully expressive; it is manaoana, or the swimming thought—softly floating and keeping its head aloft above water, when all the waves and billows are going over one—a strikingly beautiful definition of hope, worthy to be set down along with the answer which a deaf and dumb person wrote with his pencil, in reply to the question, "What was his idea for forgiveness?" "It is the odor which flowers yield when trampled on."

THE AMERICAN ALMANAC, AND REPOSITORY OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE. For the year 1860. For sale by KERNE & CRUTCHER.

SCHOOL NOTICE.

HAVING been frequently solicited to take small boys into my school, I have consented to take six or eight boys into my second session, which will commence the 1st Monday in February, 1860. I have also room for several girls.

School-room at Mrs. MONTGOMERY's, on High street, (next door to the Governor's), where persons desirous of entering pupils will find me.

J. E. THARP.

"Will you pay my bill at sight, sir, as you promised?"

"Oh! certainly; but I shall be sure to have my eyes shut up when it is presented to me."

MARY'S CONSTANCY.

When woman's eyes grow dim,
And her cheek paleth;
When fades the beautiful,
Then man's love faileth.
He sits not beside her chair,
Clasps not her fingers,
Entwines not the damp hair
That o'er her brow lingers.

He comes but a moment in,
Though her eye lightens,
Though the hectic flush
Feverishly heightens.
He stays not a moment near,
While that flush faeth;
Though disappointment's tear
Held dim eye shadeth.

He goes from her chamber straight,
Into life's jostle;
He meets at every gate
Business and bustle.
He thinks not of her, within,
Silently sighing,
He forgets in that noisy din,
That she is dying.

And when the last scene is o'er,
And cold, cold her cheek,
His mind is all despair,
And his heart like to break.
But a few months on,
His constancy to prove—
He forgets her who is gone,
And seeks another love.

HORRIBLE TRAGEDY.

We learn through Mr. Wiley, of Princeton, who reached our town on Thursday night, that a man by the name of Wadlington, and his son, committed a most diabolical murder upon the person of a Mr. Cartwright, in Caldwell county, on Tuesday last. The particulars, as detailed before the Coroner's inquest, and furnished to us by Mr. Wiley, are as follows:

It appears that Cartwright's father at his death, had left to his widow, the farm on which she lived, and the remainder of his land to his children, with a reservation in favor of his widow, that she should have a sufficiency of timber from that portion of the land devised to his children, to keep up the farm. Mrs. Cartwright afterwards married Wadlington, and in the mean time young Cartwright became possessed of the land from which timber was to be obtained for the uses of his mother's farm. Some time last fall, when Wadlington was getting timber on the land, he and young Cartwright had some sharp words—Cartwright charging him with wasting the timber, &c. Things passed on until last

Tuesday, when Cartwright, hearing the axes of Wadlington's hands on his land, went to where they were at work, accompanied by two young men.

Wadlington was there, and with a shot gun in his hand, when Cartwright approached within about ten steps of him, ordered him to stop. He did so, and seated himself on a tree, which had been felled by the negroes. After he had been seated awhile, Wadlington ordered his son, a young man, to cut off the log, pointing to a place on it near where Cartwright was sitting. As the young man stepped upon the log, Cartwright got up and walked backwards five or six paces, when the senior Wadlington leveled his gun and discharged it—the ball passing clear through.

The young Wadlington then split the skull of the already dead man with his ax, and beat the head into a jelly. The young men who accompanied Cartwright were prevented from interfering by a negro man of Wadlington's.

Both the Wadlingsons are in custody and will have an examining trial to day. Mr. Wiley came over after counsel for Cartwright; and the Commonwealth's Attorney, Mr. Arnold, left for Princeton yesterday morning.

Southern Kentucky Register.

DAVIE & PETTIT,

No. 44 Fifth Street, between Jefferson & Green,

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

Real Estate Brokers and Negotiators,

GENTS for the Sale and Purchase of Real Estate,

A Notes, Stocks, Bonds, Land Warrants & Houses and Farms for Sale or Lease.

Negroes for Sale or Hire.

For Particular Attention given to procuring situations for men out of employ.

Jan. 18, 1860—6m.

IT IS NO MISTAKE ABOUT IT.

This Cordial will never fail to cure any of the above diseases, if taken as directed on each bottle, in

German, English and French.

McLean's Strengthening Cordial will effectually cure Liver complaints, Dyspepsia, Jaundice,

Chro. or Nervous Disease, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver or Stomach.

McLean's Strengthening Cordial, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver or Stomach.

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THE COMMONWEALTH.
FRANKFORT.
THOMAS M. GREEN, Editor.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 27, 1860

To Members of the Legislature.

Extra copies of the *Daily Commonwealth*, put up in wrappers, ready for mailing, will be furnished at 2 cents each, and extra copies of the *Weekly* put up in wrappers at 4 cents each.

Gentlemen wishing extra copies of either the *Daily* or *Weekly* will please leave their orders beforehand at this office, or with John M. Todd, in the H. R., or G. W. Lewis, in the Senate, Reporters for this paper. Orders for the *Weekly* must be left by Saturday evening of each week, as it is published on Monday; and for the *Daily* the day before the publication of the paper which is wanted.

LUBRICATING COAL OIL.—We have heretofore recommended to all persons who have machinery of any kind, the use of the fine machine oil made from candel coal by the "Kawaua Cannel Coal Mining and Oil Manufacturing Company."

We have been using it for about six months on our power presses and engine and find it greatly superior to any other kind of oil for machinery. We can also recommend it for fine machinery, such as sewing machines, having used it successfully on one in our family. We are pleased to be able to state that Mr. J. R. GRAHAM has now on hand a supply of this oil, and we would suggest to our friends to get a gallon or half gallon and try it, and if they do not find it very superior for machinery we will be much mistaken.

Mr. Graham also keeps on hand a large supply of lamps for burning coal oil, and also a supply of *Superior burning oil* made by this company. Our friends will find it to their interest to use coal oil, as being much cheaper than gas, and giving more light than anything in use, except gas.

Metropolitan Hall.

Our citizens and the strangers who now sojourn in our midst have been more than usually gratified by the performances during the past week.

The gifted and popular Mrs. JULIA DEAN HAYNE, assisted by Mr. WM. McFARLAND and the excellent company collected by Messrs. Drake and Chapman, have rendered several of the most charming pieces that belong to the stage to select and appreciative audiences.

On Wednesday night Romeo and Juliet was given with a vigor and chaste ness in every department that called for the commendations of our most distinguished critics.

It is certainly a great treat to have the privilege of witnessing the dramatic efforts of so high an order.

To night the lovely and accomplished tragedienne will take a benefit, and we trust she will have what she merits—a bumper. She will appear in two of her best characters, viz: as Mrs. Haller, in the ever popular play of "The Stranger;" and as the Duchess de Torquemar, in the superb comedietta of "Faint Heart never won Fair Lady," assisted by Mr. McFarland in both pieces.

Mr. Grossbrenner, the Sergeant-at-Arms of the last Congress, holding over, has drawn from the York County (Pa.) Bank, the sum, in all, of \$90,000, which he has advanced at the usual rate of interest, or without it, to members of the House. This has kept them somewhat easy, while the poor clerks of the Postoffice Department and other stipendiaries of the Government are shaved to the extent of twenty per cent in order to raise the money needed for their daily bread. This is rather hard upon the poor Post office clerks, and is the result of the neglect of Congress to provide for them at the last session. Meantime, as the York County Bank is not possessed of the resources of the old Bank of the United States, the members of Congress, before a Speaker is elected, may yet be driven to New York city for relief.

BURNED TO DEATH.—On Friday last, says the *Georgetown Journal*, a negro girl, some six or seven years of age, the property of Mr. James C. Lemon, was so badly burned by her clothes taking fire, that she died in about three hours after. The exact circumstances of the accident are not known, but it is supposed that during the brief absence of her mother from the kitchen, the child got to playing with the fire in the stove and by some means communicated the fire to her clothing, and running to the door was unable to open it, whereupon she dropped down without making any further effort to give an alarm. She was found a few moments after dreadfully burned and charred.

Kentucky State Agricultural Society.—The next State Fair.

A meeting of the Board of Directors of the State Agricultural Society, will be held at Frankfort, on the 23d day of February, 1860, for the purpose, among other business, of receiving from the several local Societies in the State, propositions for holding with them the *Fifth Annual Kentucky State Fair*. Parties making propositions will please accompany them by statements of the extent of their grounds, the size and character of their buildings, fences, &c., and the nature of the public thoroughfares by which they are reached.

At this meeting, many public documents will be ready for distribution to members of the State Society, and also for delivery to officers of County or District Societies for distribution among their members.

L. J. BRADFORD, Pres't.

Collected for the Kentucky State Colonization Society by its agent A. M. Cowan, up to January 25, 1860.

Miss Mary Ann McNutt, Louisville, \$10 00
Robinson & Co., Louisville, 10 00
D. C. Humphreys, Woodford, 10 00
R. T. Brown, Springfield, 5 00
J. B. Bibb, Frankfort, 5 00
F. D. Dyer, Lexington, 5 00
C. S. Bodley, Lexington, 5 00
Individuals in \$2 00 and \$1 00, 98 00

\$148 00

ALEX. M. COWAN,
Frankfort, Jan. 26, 1860.
Agent.

The Union Banquet—Kentucky's Greeting to Tennessee.

There have been but few occasions, says the *Louisville Journal*, in the history of our country and none in the annals of the West more important than the anticipated beneficial results that this cordial meeting and fraternization of the executive and legislative powers of the great States of Kentucky and Tennessee. An additional interest was imparted to the event by the presence of the State officers of Indiana and some of the municipal dignitaries of Nashville and Cincinnati, and a delegation from the Ohio Legislature.

The Banquet was served last night at the Masonic Hall, and seats were prepared for about seven hundred persons. The tables were elegantly served by Charles C. Rufer, of the St. Charles Restaurant, and were liberally supplied with all the local delicacies of the season, and many from the East and North. At the late hour at which the festivities close it is impossible to do justice to the grand *coup d'oeil* of the scene, the delicious conviviality and hearty fraternization of the guests from various States. Six tables, each capable of accommodating 100 persons, were ranged on the body of the hall, and two on the platform to seat about 100 more. Around the walls and pendent from the chandeliers festoons of evergreen decorated the place, and in front of the dais some choice flowers from a conservatory imparted a delicious fragrance to the air.

The guests were all ushered into a reception room, the south hall of the building, and punctually at 9 o'clock, to the inspiring music of a fine band, marched into the banqueting room and took their seats. We stationed ourselves on the platform to see the congregated wisdom of four or five States file around the hall, and were struck with the general intellectual appearance and many proportions of the guests. They are men to lend dignity to the councils, and offer protection to the soil of the country. When all had taken their positions, and before they were seated, the Rev. Mr. Hoyt addressed the throne of grace as follows:

Almighty God! we bow before Thy Throne; sovereign States before a sovereign God. August in the eyes of men, they humble themselves before Thee. They acknowledge that Thou only art God, the King of angels and of men; they ask Thy blessing upon the millions they represent. O God, bless these States, bind them together, give them peace and prosperity. O God, we come before Thee in an intercession hitherto unknown. These States, lying in the heart of this country and on the borders of that blessed land, unite their voices in suplicating Thy blessings on our country. God bless our country!—Save us from every dissension—from civil war and from blood, restore peace on our borders, and bind together this population in the bonds of fraternal and uniting affection. O God, Thou God of Heaven, hear these earthly gods in their prayers, for the sake of thy loyal Son—Amen.

We will not attempt to describe the *feu de joie* of champagne corks which kept up a rattling like hail on a sky-light, or to write how keen a relish was given to the appetite over the luxuries of the table. But all things must have an end, and the human body being incapable of continual feeding on sordid nutriment will finally give out, and so the feeding was brought to an end.

After the guests had discussed the viands, Judge Bullock arose and spoke as follows:

Followers of Tennessee and Kentucky.—On behalf of the Mayor and Council, and of the citizens of Louisville generally, I tender you a hearty welcome to our city. It gives us pleasure to see the chosen representatives of Tennessee and Kentucky united in the bonds of a common brotherhood around this festive board.

At all times these noble States have been firmly united by the ties of interest, and blood, and affection, but they are now drawn still more closely together by the apprehension of a common danger.

It is natural that Tennessee and Kentucky should take counsel together in the present crisis of public affairs. They have a common interest in the past, the present, and the future. That interest is not susceptible of division. It is too precious to be subjected to the rules of cold and selfish calculation. There is nothing mean in the Union of Tennessee and Kentucky. It is as pure and unselfish as a sister's love. All that each holds most dear would lose more than half its value, if it could not be freely shared with the other. If there be a political union, which is so strongly cemented that it cannot be severed it is that which binds together the people of Tennessee and Kentucky.

We call this a Union festival. And it is an occasion of more than ordinary interest. Kentucky and Tennessee are here to renew the pledges of mutual confidence and of earnest heartfelt devotion to the American Union. The Executive and Legislative authorities of both States are here, and as if by a common impulse are in joint session and in Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. Who can doubt their joint unanimous action in obedience to the wishes of their enlightened and patriotic constituents? The representatives of both these States, and of all the States in this glorious confederacy, can have no wiser or nobler rule of action than that contained in Kentucky's motto stamped upon her broad seal by this founders of the State, as an ever enduring precept and memo for their sons, "United we stand, divided we fall."

It has been truly said that the American Union is the principle of the national life, and its dissolution would be national death. But may we not cherish the hope that what is here exhibited in the close and intimate alliance of Tennessee and Kentucky is only typical of our glorious national Union? May we not indulge the aspiring hope that the Republic is safe from the influence of sectional animosity, safe from the inroads of bigotry, fanaticism, and crime, safe in the love and confidence of a virtuous, united, and enlightened people.

The following are the other regular roasts:

Kentucky.—If treason to the Union shall prevail in the North or in the South, our noble State will stand between the two sections as stood the people of old between the living and the dead, to stay the progress of the pestilence.

(Responded to by the Governor of Kentucky.)

Tennessee.—In this national crisis she will cherish in her heart of hearts the noble sentiment of her patriot hero: "The Union it must be preserved."

The following are the other regular roasts:

Kentucky.—If treason to the Union shall prevail in the North or in the South, our noble State will stand between the two sections as stood the people of old between the living and the dead, to stay the progress of the pestilence.

(Responded to by the Governor of Kentucky.)

Tennessee and Kentucky.—Twin sisters, bound together in an indissoluble embrace by geographic position, identity of interests, of habits, of manners, and pursuits and by a heartfelt devotion to our glorious National Union.

The *Federal Constitution*—Its inviolability the only permanent guarantee for the preservation of the Union, and fidelity to its precepts the trust test of patriotism.

Indiana.—Our neighbor and sister; she permits no irreparable conflict of prejudice to silence her sense of social and political duty. (Responded to by Gov. Willard, of Indiana.)

The *Union loving Men of the North*—We hold with pleasure and revere their manifestations of paternal regard. We honor them for their noble vindication of the Constitutional rights of the South.

(Responded to by a member of Tennessee and one from Kentucky.)

Taylor v. Moran, Mason, argued by Judge Marshall for appellant.

her the hand of a loving sister, and welcome her to this festive board.

The Louisville and Nashville Railroad.—A new bond of union between two States already connected by the closest ties. The successful completion of this great work amply attests the ability and fidelity of those to whom it was confided.

The State of Ohio.—One of the giants of the American Confederacy. We tender her Representatives a hearty welcome to this Union Festival.

Mayor Crawford and Nat. Wolfe occupied the center of the platform, supporting Lieut. Gov. Newman, of Tennessee, on the right, and Gov. Magoffin, of Kentucky, on the left. Gov. Willard, of Indiana, Lieut. Gov. Porter, of Kentucky, Hon. James Guthrie, Messrs. Garfield, Barrett and others, of Ohio, Judges Bullock and Nicholas, with the various committees, had seats of honor appropriated to them.

Lieut. Gov. Newman responded to the toast of Tennessee, Gov. Magoffin spoke for Kentucky, and Gov. Willard for Indiana. Eloquent speech was delivered by Mr. Whitaker, Speaker of the Tennessee House; Lieut. Gov. Porter, of Kentucky; Mr. Payne, of the Tennessee Senate; Col. Hedge, of Kentucky; Messrs. Garfield and Barrett, of Ohio, Judges Bullock and Nicholas, with the various committees, had seats of honor appropriated to them.

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HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

The proprietors and manufacturers of HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS can appeal with perfect confidence to physicians and citizens generally of the United States, because the article has attained a reputation heretofore unknown. A few facts upon this point will speak more powerfully than volumes of bare assertion or blazing puffery. The consumption of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters for the last year amounted to over a half-million bottles, and from its manifest steady increase in times past, it is evident that during the coming year the consumption will reach near one million bottles. This immense amount could never have been sold but for the rare medicinal properties contained in the preparation, and the sanction of the most prominent physicians in those sections of the country where the article is best known, who not only recommend the Bitters to their patients, but are ready at all times to give testimonials to its efficacy in all cases of stomachic derangements and the diseases resulting therefrom.

This is not a temporary popularity, obtained by extraordinary efforts in the way of trumpeting the qualities of the Bitters, but a solid estimation of an invaluable medicine, which is destined to be as enduring as time itself.

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters have proved a Godsend to regions where fever and ague and various other bilious complaints have counted their victims by hundreds. To be able to state confidently that the "Bitters" are a certain cure for the Dyspepsia and like diseases, is to the proprietors a source of unalloyed pleasure. It removes all morbid matter from the stomach, purifies the blood, and imparts renewed vitality to the nervous system, giving it that tone and energy indispensable for the restoration of health. It operates upon the stomach, liver, and other digestive organs, mildly but powerfully, and soon restores them to a condition essential to the healthy discharge of the functions of nature.

Eldey persons may use the Bitters daily as per directions on the bottle, and they will find in it a stimulant peculiarly adapted to comfort declining years, as it is pleasant to the palate, invigorating to the bowels, excellent as a tonic, and rejuvenating generally. We have the evidence of thousands of aged men and women who have experienced the benefit of using this preparation while suffering from stomach derangements and general debility; acting under the advice of physicians, they have abandoned all deleterious drugs and fairly tested the merits of this article. A few words to the gentler sex. There are certain periods when their cares are so harassing that many of them sink under the trial. The relation of mother and child is so absorbingly tender, that the mother, especially if she be young, is apt to forget her own health in her extreme anxiety for her infant. Should the period of maternity arrive during the summer season, the wear of body and mind is generally aggravated. Here, then, is a necessity for a stimulant to recuperate the energies of the system, and enable the mother to bear up under her exhausting trials and responsibilities. Nursing mothers generally prefer the Bitters to all other invigorators that receive the endorsement of physicians, because it is agreeable to the taste as well as certain to give a permanent increase of bodily strength.

All those persons, to whom we have particularly referred above, to wit: sufferers from fever and ague, caused by malaria, diarrhea, dysentery, indigestion, loss of appetite, and all diseases or derangements of the stomach, superannuated invalids, persons of sedentary occupation, and nursing mothers, will consult their own physical welfare by giving to Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters a trial.

CAUTION.—We caution the public against using any of the many imitations or counterfeits, but ask for HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS, and see that each bottle has the words "Dr. J. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters" blown on the side of the bottle, and stamped on the metallic cap covering the cork, and observe that our autograph signature is on the label.

Prepared and sold by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburgh, Pa., and sold by all druggists, grocers, and dealers generally throughout the United States, South America, and Germany.

For sale by all Druggists in FRANKFORT.

December 9, 1859—4.

American Standard School Series

Kentucky School Text-Books:

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